Argentine. Its original scheme was to settle Jewish farmers who suffered from oppression in Kussia, but subsequently it extended its work to Jews who had not previously been farmers. By the end of 1927, 373,272 hectares of the land of the LC.A. had been taken up, and 228,100 were under cultivation. There were some fifteen agricultural colonies consisting—

At the end of 1892	of	509	
,		1900	, 906 „
,		1905	. 1251 ..
,		1910	. 2114 ..
,		1913	, 2655 .,
,		1924	> 2661 „
,		1927	. 2943 „

On some farms more than one family was settled, *e.g.* the parents and a married son, or two married brothers. At the end of 1927 there were 3563 families engaged in agriculture, comprising a population of 19,732, besides 2521 non-agricultural Jewish families, with a total of 13,352; so that the aggregate Jewish population of the colonies consisted of 6084 families and 33,084 inhabitants. Moreover, sixteen urban settlements had grown up in the neighbourhood of the agricultural colonies, engaged in commerce, handicrafts, transport, etc., and comprising a population of 16,874 (among them 6780 non-Jews).

The fifteen colonies are in the provinces of Buenos Aires (Mauricio and Baron Hirsch), Santa Fe (Moiseville and Montefiore), Santiago del Estero

(Dora), Entre Bios (nine colonies), and one colony in lie district of the Pampas (Narcisse Leven). They lie in latitude 31 to 38, *i.e.* in a temperate climate. Their transport facilities are excellent; they are connected with the main railway lines, and are within easy reach of the capital of Buenos Aires, and of the main ports. On the other hand, their cultural cohesion is impaired by the land of the I.C.A. not forming a compact whole, but being divided between 5 provinces and 15 estates.